

Remarks

Reconsideration of this Application is respectfully requested.

Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 10-27 and 29-35 are pending in the application, with claims 10, 18, and 21 being the independent claims. Claims 10-24, 26, 27, and 29-35 are sought to be amended. Claims 1-9 and 28 were previously cancelled without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter therein. Applicants reserve the right to prosecute similar or broader claims, with respect to any cancelled or amended claims, in the future. These changes are believed to introduce no new matter, and their entry is respectfully requested.

Based on the above amendment and the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 10-27 and 29-35 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,757,920 to Misra *et al.* ("Misra") in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,020,705 to Wang *et al.* ("Wang "). Applicants respectfully traverse.

Although Applicants believe there are patentable differences between previously pending independent claims 10, 18, and 21 and the applied references, for other reasons, and in order to expedite prosecution, Applicants have amended claims 10, 18, and 21. Claims 10, 18, and 21, as amended, recite, among other features, "*preventing access to a second server having the secured item stored therein while the user is accessing the first server from a first location*" and "*upon receiving an access request from the user to access the second server from a second location, authenticating the user to the second*

server, and disconnecting the user from the first server before establishing a connection that allows the user to access the second server," or similar respective language.

The Examiner, on page 3 of the Office Action, states:

Misra does not explicitly indicate preventing access to the second server machine while the user is accessing the first server machine; wherein the user is disconnected from the first server machine before being connected to the second server machine.

To cure this deficiency, the Examiner, on page 3 of the Office Action, relies on Wang (Wang at col. 2, lines 44-52 and col. 3, Lines 32-46) to allegedly show these features of claims 10, 18, and 21 before amendments herein. Applicants respectfully disagree that Wang provides the missing teachings.

Assuming *arguendo* that it is proper to combine these references in the manner suggested, which Applicants do not agree, Wang teaches a logoff authentication method such that authentication with a second security realm removes, or logs out, the user from a first security realm (Wang Abstract). The method of Wang is directed to providing de-authentication in protocols that only provide a login authentication dialog for accessing a particular resource and do not provide logout or de-authentication method (Wang col. 1, lines 14-18). This restricts the ability to allow multiple users to share ***a common access point*** using such limited protocols (Wang col. 1, lines 18-20). Wang Figure 2 illustrates the ***common access point*** (102) that users 1-N (100) share. A user can login to a protected resource (first security realm) by providing proper credentials (Wang col. 2, lines 39-43). Another security realm can be associated with a logout button such that selecting the logout button causes the user to be authenticated with the other security realm (Wang col. 2, lines 43-46). Authentication with another security realm invalidates the first authentication (Wang col. 2, lines 46-49). Therefore, in the system and method

of Wang, a user is being authenticated and de-authenticated to security realms from ***only one location*** which is the common access point. In contrast to authenticating and de-authenticating from only one location as described in Wang, claims 10, 18, and 21, as amended, recite, among other features *"preventing access to a second server having the secured item stored therein while the user is accessing the first server from a first location"* and *"upon receiving an access request from the user to access the second server from a second location, authenticating the user to the second server, and disconnecting the user from the first server before establishing a connection that allows the user to access the second server,"* or similar respective language.

Therefore, because Wang fails to teach or suggest at least the above noted features of claims 10, 18, and 21, Wang cannot be used to cure the deficiencies of Misra. Thus, the applied references cannot be used to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for claims 10, 18, and 21.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection, and find claims 10, 18, and 21 allowable over the applied references. Also, at least based on their respective dependencies to claims 10, 18, and 21, claims 11-17, 19-20, 22-27, and 29-35 should be found allowable over the applied references, as well as for their additional distinguishing features.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicants believe that a full and complete reply has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment and Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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